

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
CASE NO.: 0:18cv60767**

KIP BARNETT,
individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

v.

PREMTECH, LLC, a Georgia
Limited Liability Company d/b/a/ Bitcoin Depot,
and BRANDON MINTZ,
a natural parson,

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT**

Plaintiff, KIP BARNETT, brings this action against Defendants, PREMTECH, LLC, a Georgia Limited Liability Company d/b/a Bitcoin Depot (“Bitcoin Depot”), and BRANDON MINTZ (“Mintz”), a natural parson (collectively “Defendants”) and alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, et seq. (“TCPA”). Defendant Bitcoin Depot is a Georgia based company that operates as a buyer and re-seller of cryptocurrencies, including but not limited to, Bitcoin, Litecoin and Ethereum, to the general public through their “Bitcoin ATMs.” As of the filing of this Complaint Bitcoin Depot has

installed 125 Bitcoin ATMs across the United States capable of serving 85 million people.¹ Defendant Mintz is, upon information and belief, the sole owner of Bitcoin Depot and upon information and belief, controls its activity with regards to the marketing text messages at issue in this Complaint.

2. In efforts to increase transactions at Defendants' Bitcoin ATMs, Defendants sent class members thousands of illegal marketing text messages providing different types of promotions redeemable for future transactions between class members and Defendants as well as advertisements of new Bitcoin ATM locations. These messages were sent by Defendants without first obtaining express written consent to send such marketing text messages as required to do so under the TCPA.

3. These messages were sent using mass-automated technology either directly or through a third-party company hired by Defendants to send marketing text messages on Defendants' behalf *en masse*.

4. In sum, Defendants knowingly and willfully violated the TCPA, causing injuries to Plaintiff, including invasion of their privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion.

5. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to halt Defendants' illegal conduct. Plaintiff also seeks statutory damages and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 as Plaintiff alleges violations of a federal statute. Jurisdiction is also proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because Plaintiff alleges a nationwide class, which will result in at least one class member belonging to a different state than Defendants.

¹ <https://www.bitcoindepot.com/single-post/2018/04/04/Bitcoin-Depot-Expands-to-15-States-to-Provide-Cryptocurrency-Access-to-85-Million-People> (last accessed April 5, 2018).

Plaintiff seeks up to \$1,500.00 in damages for each call (text message) in violation of the TCPA, which, when aggregated among a proposed class numbering in the thousands, or more, exceeds the \$5,000,000.00 threshold for federal court jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”).

7. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) because Defendants are deemed to reside in any judicial district in which they are subject to the court’s personal jurisdiction, and because Defendants provide and market their products within this district thereby establishing sufficient contacts to subject them to personal jurisdiction. Further, Defendants’ tortious conduct against Plaintiff occurred within this district.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a natural person who, at all times relevant to this action, was a resident of Broward County, Florida.

9. Defendant Bitcoin Depot is a Georgia limited liability company whose principal office is located in Atlanta, Georgia.

10. Defendant Mintz is a natural person and the sole owner of Bitcoin Depot residing in Atlanta, Georgia.

11. Defendant Mintz, markets, and controls all of Bitcoin Depot’s conduct in the United States including the transmissions of the violating text messages at issue in this case.

THE TCPA

12. The TCPA prohibits: (1) any person from calling a cellular telephone number; (2) using an automatic telephone dialing system; (3) without the recipient’s prior express consent. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).

13. A person or entity may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a State, bring in an appropriate court of that State—

- (A) an action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,
- (B) an action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or
- (C) both such actions.

If the court finds that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

14. The element of "willfulness" is demonstrated by evidence that the defendant acted deliberately or intentionally rather than merely through negligence.

15. The TCPA defines an "automatic telephone dialing system" ("ATDS") as "equipment that has the capacity - (A) to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator; and (B) to dial such numbers." 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1).

16. The TCPA exists to prevent communications like the ones described within this Complaint. *See Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).

17. In an action under the TCPA, a plaintiff must show only that the defendant "called a number assigned to a cellular telephone service using an automatic dialing system or prerecorded voice." *Breslow v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 857 F. Supp. 2d 1316, 1319 (S.D. Fla. 2012), *aff'd*, 755 F.3d 1265 (11th Cir. 2014).

18. The Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") is empowered to issue rules and regulations implementing the TCPA. According to the FCC's findings, calls in violation of the TCPA are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater

nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.

19. With respect to telemarketing, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c) provides:

No person or entity shall initiate any telephone solicitation to:

- (1) Any residential telephone subscriber before the hour of 8 a.m. or after 9 p.m. (local time at the called party's location), or
- (2) A residential telephone subscriber who has registered his or her telephone number on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations that is maintained by the Federal Government. Such do-not-call registrations must be honored indefinitely, or until the registration is cancelled by the consumer or the telephone number is removed by the database administrator.

20. In 2012, the FCC issued an order further restricting automated telemarketing calls, requiring “prior express written consent” for such calls to wireless numbers. *See In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1838 ¶ 20 (Feb. 15, 2012)(emphasis supplied).

21. To obtain express written consent for telemarketing calls, a defendant must establish that it secured the plaintiff’s signature in a form that gives the plaintiff a “‘clear and conspicuous disclosure’ of the consequences of providing the requested consent . . . and [the plaintiff] having received the information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the [plaintiff] designates.” *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 F.C.C.R. 1830, 1837 ¶ 18, 1838 ¶ 20, 1844 ¶ 33, 1857 ¶ 66, 1858 ¶ 71 (F.C.C. Feb. 15, 2012).

22. The TCPA regulations promulgated by the FCC define “telemarketing” as “the

initiation of a telephone call or message for the purpose of encouraging the purchase or rental of, or investment in, property, goods, or services.” 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12). In determining whether a communication constitutes telemarketing, a court must evaluate the ultimate purpose of the communication. *See Golan v. Veritas Entm't, LLC*, 788 F.3d 814, 820 (8th Cir. 2015).

23. “Neither the TCPA nor its implementing regulations ‘require an explicit mention of a good, product, or service’ where the implication of an improper purpose is ‘clear from the context.’” *Id.* (citing *Chesbro v. Best Buy Stores, L.P.*, 705 F.3d 913, 918 (9th Cir. 2012)).

24. “‘Telemarketing’ occurs when the context of a call indicates that it was initiated and transmitted to a person for the purpose of promoting property, goods, or services.” *Golan*, 788 F.3d at 820 (citing 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(iii) & 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(12)).

25. The FCC has explained that calls motivated in part by the intent to sell property, goods, or services are considered telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶¶ 139-142 (2003). This is true whether call recipients are encouraged to purchase, rent, or invest in property, goods, or services during the call *or in the future. Id.*

26. In other words, offers “that are part of an overall marketing campaign to sell property, goods, or services constitute” telemarketing under the TCPA. *See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶ 136 (2003).

27. If a call is not deemed telemarketing, a defendant must nevertheless demonstrate that it obtained the plaintiff’s prior express consent. *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7991-92 (2015) (requiring express consent “for non-telemarketing and non-advertising calls”).

28. Further, the FCC has issued rulings and clarified that consumers are entitled to the same consent-based protections for text messages as they are for calls to wireless numbers. *See Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 952 (9th Cir. 2009) (“The FCC has determined that a text message falls within the meaning of ‘to make any call’ in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)”).

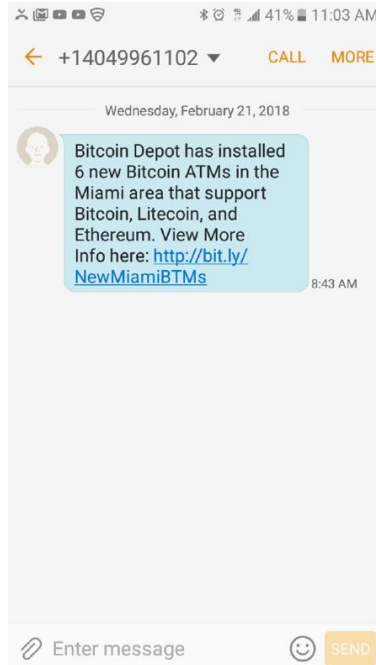
29. As recently held by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit: “Unsolicited telemarketing phone calls or text messages, by their nature, invade the privacy and disturb the solitude of their recipients. A plaintiff alleging a violation under the TCPA ‘need not allege any *additional* harm beyond the one Congress has identified.” *Van Patten v. Vertical Fitness Grp.*, No. 14-55980, 2017 U.S. App. LEXIS 1591, at *12 (9th Cir. May 4, 2016) (quoting *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1549 (2016) (emphasis original)).

BACKGROUND FACTS

30. In efforts to increase transactions at Defendants’ Bitcoin ATMs, Defendants sent class members thousands of illegal marketing text messages providing different types of promotions redeemable for future transactions between class members and Defendants as well as advertisements of new Bitcoin ATM locations. These messages were sent by Defendants without first obtaining express written consent to send such marketing text messages as required to do so under the TCPA.

31. Plaintiff is receiving these marketing text messages to his cellular telephone number, ending in 8439 (the “8439 Number”).

32. By way of examples, such automatic transmissions, received on February 21, 2018, caused the following text messages to be received on Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number. See below:



33. Defendants' text messages constitute telemarketing because they encourage the future sale or purchase of cryptocurrencies to or from Defendants by individuals such as Plaintiff.

34. The website promoted in the text message depicted above solicits the recipient to visit one of Defendants' several new Bitcoin ATMs and engage in transactions with Defendants.

35. Plaintiff received the subject text messages within this judicial district and, therefore, Defendants violation of the TCPA occurred within this district.

36. Plaintiff is the subscriber and sole user of the 8439 Number.

37. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff's cellular telephone number is listed on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations.

38. Defendants sent text messages to Plaintiff from several phone numbers including but not limited to "404-499-1102."

39. The impersonal and generic nature of Defendants' text messages demonstrates that Defendants utilized an ATDS in transmitting the messages. *See Jenkins v. LL Atlanta, LLC*, No. 1:14-

cv-2791-WSD, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30051, at *11 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 9, 2016) (“These assertions, combined with the generic, impersonal nature of the text message advertisements and the use of a short code, support an inference that the text messages were sent using an ATDS.”) (citing *Legg v. Voice Media Grp., Inc.*, 20 F. Supp. 3d 1370, 1354 (S.D. Fla. 2014) (plaintiff alleged facts sufficient to infer text messages were sent using ATDS; use of a short code and volume of mass messaging alleged would be impractical without use of an ATDS); *Kramer v. Autobytel, Inc.*, 759 F. Supp. 2d 1165, 1171 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (finding it “plausible” that defendants used an ATDS where messages were advertisements written in an impersonal manner and sent from short code); *Robbins v. Coca-Cola Co.*, No. 13-CV-132-IEG NLS, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72725, 2013 WL 2252646, at *3 (S.D. Cal. May 22, 2013) (observing that mass messaging would be impracticable without use of an ATDS)).

40. In fact, on its website, Defendant admits to using “autodialed and prerecorded message calls or SMS text messages”²

41. Specifically, upon information and belief, Defendants, directly, or through a third-party telemarketer, utilized a combination of hardware and software systems to send the text messages at issue in this case.

42. Defendants’ unsolicited text messages caused Plaintiff actual harm, including invasion of his privacy, aggravation, annoyance, intrusion on seclusion, trespass, and conversion. Defendant’s text messages also inconvenienced Plaintiff and caused disruption to his daily life. *See Patriotic Veterans, Inc. v. Zoeller*, No. 16-2059, 2017 WL 25482, at *2 (7th Cir. Jan. 3, 2017) (“Every call uses some of the phone owner’s time and mental energy, both of which are precious.”). Plaintiff received the subject text message while he was at work, causing him to stop his work activities to check his phone.

² <https://www.bitcoindepot.com/terms> (last accessed on April 5, 2018).

43. As outlined above, upon information and belief, Defendants may have employed a third-party company to send the marketing text messages in question to Plaintiff and, as such, are vicariously liable for the TCPA violations arising from said text messages.

Vicarious Liability

44. Under the TCPA, as interpreted by the FCC, a person or entity can be liable for calls made on its behalf even if that person or entity did not directly dial those calls.

45. The FCC has explained that its “rules generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” See Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Memorandum and Order, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397, ¶ 13 (1995).

46. In 2008, the FCC reiterated that “a company on whose behalf a telephone solicitation is made bears the responsibility for any violations.” See Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 Request of ACA International for Clarification and Declaratory Ruling, CG 02-278, 23 F.C.C.R. 559 at ¶10 (Jan. 4, 2008) (specifically recognizing “on behalf of” liability in the context of a robocall sent to a consumer by a third party on another entity’s behalf under 47 U.S.C. 227(b)).

47. In May of 2013, the FCC reinforced this issue. See In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, --- FCC Rcd. --- (F.C.C. May 9, 2013) (hereinafter “2013 FCC Ruling Order”) (clarifying that “a seller ... may be vicariously liable under federal common law agency-related principles for violations of either section 227(b) or 227(c) committed by telemarketers that initiate calls to market its products or services.”). The FCC rejected a narrow view of TCPA liability, including the assertion that a seller’s liability requires a finding of formal agency and immediate direction and control over the third-party who placed the

telemarketing call. *Id.* n.107.

48. The 2013 FCC Order further explained:

“To provide guidance in this area, we find that the following are illustrative examples of evidence that may demonstrate that the telemarketer is the seller’s authorized representative with apparent authority to make the seller vicariously liable for the telemarketer’s section 227(b) violations. For example, apparent authority may be supported by evidence that the seller allows the outside sales entity access to information and systems that normally would be within the seller’s exclusive control, including: access to detailed information regarding the nature and pricing of the seller’s products and services or to the seller’s customer information. The ability by the outside sales entity to enter consumer information into the seller’s sales or customer systems, as well as the authority to use the seller’s trade name, trademark and service mark may also be relevant. It may also be persuasive that the seller approved, wrote or reviewed the outside entity’s telemarketing scripts. Finally, a seller would be responsible under the TCPA for the unauthorized conduct of a third-party telemarketer that is otherwise authorized to market on the seller’s behalf if the seller knew (or reasonably should have known) that the telemarketer was violating the TCPA on the seller’s behalf and the seller failed to take effective steps within its power to force the telemarketer to cease that conduct. At a minimum, evidence of these kinds of relationships – which consumers may acquire through discovery, if they are not independently privy to such information – should be sufficient to place upon the seller the burden of demonstrating that a reasonable consumer would not sensibly assume that the telemarketer was acting as the seller’s authorized agent.

“[] In sum, under our current rules and administrative precedent interpreting and implementing sections 227(b) and 227(c), we do not think that an action taken for the benefit of a seller by a third-party retailer, without more, is sufficient to trigger the liability of a seller under section either section 227(c) or section 227(b). However, we see no reason that a seller should not be liable under those provisions for calls made by a third-party telemarketer when it has authorized that telemarketer to market its goods or services. In that circumstance, the seller has the ability, through its authorization, to oversee the conduct of its telemarketers, even if that power to supervise is unexercised. In the case of either actions to enforce section 227(b) or actions to enforce do-not-call restrictions under section 227(c), we stress that nothing in this order requires a consumer to provide proof – at the time it files its complaint – that the seller should be held vicariously liable for the offending call.”

Id. at ¶¶ 46-47).

49. Accordingly, it is unambiguously clear that an entity can be liable under the TCPA for a call made on its behalf even if the entity or individual did not directly place the call

under a number of theories, including vicarious liability. Under those circumstances, both Defendants are properly deemed to have initiated the call through the person or entity that actually placed the calls.

Willful or Knowing

50. If the court finds that a defendant willfully or knowingly violated the TCPA, the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an amount equal to not more than 3 times the amount available under subparagraph (B) of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

Proposed Class

51. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.

52. Plaintiff brings this case on behalf of the following Classes:

The “Telemarketing Class” All persons within the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, was sent a marketing or promotional text message made through the use of any automatic telephone dialing system, from Defendants or any of their subsidiaries, or anyone on Defendants’ or their subsidiaries’ behalf, to said person’s cellular telephone number, not for emergency purpose and without the recipient’s prior express written consent.

The “Do Not Call Class” All persons within the United States who, within the four years prior to the filing of this Complaint, was sent, from Defendants or any of their subsidiaries, or anyone on Defendants’ or their subsidiaries’ behalf more than one telephone call to said person’s cellular telephone number within any 12-month period, by or on behalf of the same entity, without their prior express consent and to which they object, while listed on the national Do Not Call Registry.

53. Plaintiff is a member of both classes.

54. Defendants and their employees or agents, Plaintiff’s attorneys and their employees, the Judge to whom this action is assigned and any member of the Judge’s staff and immediate family,

and claims for personal injury, wrongful death, and/or emotional distress are excluded from the Classes. Plaintiff does not know the number of members in the Classes, but believes the Class members number in the thousands, if not more.

Numerosity

55. Upon information and belief, Defendants have placed automated calls to cellular telephone numbers belonging to thousands of consumers throughout the United States without their prior express consent. The members of each Class, therefore, are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

56. The exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time and can be ascertained only through discovery. Identification of the Class members is a matter capable of ministerial determination from Defendants' callrecords.

Common Questions of Law and Fact

57. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to each Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- a) Whether Defendants made non-emergency calls to Plaintiff's and Class members' cellular telephones using an ATDS;
- b) Whether any of such calls were made to persons whose cellular telephone number is listed on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations.
- c) Whether Defendants can meet their burden of showing that they obtained prior express written consent to make such calls;
- d) Whether Defendants conduct was knowing and willful;

- e) Whether Defendants are liable for damages, and the amount of such damages; and
- f) Whether Defendants should be enjoined from such conduct in the future.

58. The common questions in this case are capable of having common answers. If Plaintiff's claim that Defendants routinely transmits text messages to telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephone services is accurate, Plaintiffs and the Class members will have identical claims capable of being efficiently adjudicated and administered in this case.

Typicality

59. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members, as they are all based on the same factual and legal theories.

Protecting the Interests of the Class Members

60. Plaintiff is a representative who will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of both Classes, and has retained competent counsel to assist in doing so. Accordingly, Plaintiff is an adequate representative and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes.

Superiority

61. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because individual litigation of the claims of all members of the Classes are economically unfeasible and procedurally impracticable. While the aggregate damages sustained by the Classes are in the millions of dollars, the individual damages incurred by each Class member resulting from Defendants wrongful conduct are too small to warrant the expense of individual lawsuits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting their own separate claims is remote, and, even if every member of the Class could afford individual litigation, the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases.

62. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk of

establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants. For example, one court might enjoin Defendants from performing the challenged acts, whereas another may not. Additionally, individual actions may be dispositive of the interests of the Class, although certain class members are not parties to such actions.

COUNT I
Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

63. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

64. It is a violation of the TCPA to make “any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system . . . to any telephone number assigned to a . . . cellular telephone service” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

65. “Automatic telephone dialing system” refers to any equipment that has the “capacity to dial numbers without human intervention.” *See, e.g., Hicks v. Client Servs., Inc.*, No. 07-61822, 2009 WL 2365637, at *4 (S.D. Fla. June 9, 2009) (citing FCC, In re: Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991: Request of ACA International for Clarification and Declaratory Ruling, 07–232, ¶ 12, n.23 (2007)).

66. Defendants – or third parties directed by Defendants– used equipment having the capacity to dial numbers without human intervention to make marketing telephone calls to the cellular telephones of Plaintiff.

67. These calls were made without regard to whether Defendants had first obtained express written consent to make such calls. In fact, Defendants did not have prior express written consent to call the cell phones of Plaintiff when the subject calls were made.

68. Defendants therefore, violated § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the TCPA by using an automatic telephone dialing system to make marketing telephone calls to the cell phones of Plaintiff without his prior express written consent.

69. All Defendants are directly, jointly, or vicariously liable for each such violation of the TCPA.

70. As a result of Defendants conduct and pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA, Plaintiff was harmed and is entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff is also entitled to an injunction against future calls.

COUNT II
Knowing and/or Willful Violation of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)

71. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

72. At all times relevant, Defendant knew or should have known that their conduct as alleged herein violated the TCPA.

73. Defendants knew that they did not have prior express written consent to send these text messages.

74. Because Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiff had not given prior express consent to receive its autodialed calls to their cellular telephones, the Court should treble the amount of statutory damages available to Plaintiff pursuant to § 227(b)(3) of the TCPA.

75. All Defendants are directly, jointly, or vicariously liable for each such violation of the TCPA.

76. As a result of Defendants violations, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$1,500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C).

COUNT III
Violation of 47 C.F.R. §64.1200(c)

77. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

78. Defendants – or third parties directed by Defendants, for telemarketing purposes, placed multiple automated text messages to persons whose cellular telephone numbers are listed on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitation.

79. Plaintiff received more than one telephone call within any 12-month period, by or on behalf of the Defendants, without their prior express consent and to which they object.

80. Defendants therefore, violated 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c) by initiating telephone solicitations to person who have registered his or her telephone number on the national do-not-call registry of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations.

81. All Defendants are directly, jointly, or vicariously liable for each such violation of the TCPA.

82. As a result of Defendants conduct and pursuant to 47 C.F.R. 64.1200(c), Plaintiff was harmed and is entitled to a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation. Plaintiff is also entitled to an injunction against future calls.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- a) A declaration that Defendant practices described herein violate the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 and the applicable rules promulgated thereunder;
- b) A declaration that Defendants violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 and the applicable rules promulgated thereunder were willful and knowing;

- c) An injunction prohibiting Defendants from using an automatic telephone dialing system to call and text message telephone numbers assigned to cellular telephones without the prior express consent of the called party;
- d) An injunction prohibiting Defendants from making calls and text messages to numbers assigned to the national do not call registry
- e) An award of actual, statutory damages, and/or trebled statutory damages; and
- f) Such further and other relief the Court deems reasonable and just.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: April 9, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Jibrael S. Hindi

Jibrael S. Hindi, Esq.

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The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.) NOTICE: Attorneys MUST Indicate All Re-filed Cases Below.

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS KIP BARNETT, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated DEFENDANTS PREMTECH, LLC, a Georgia Limited Liability Company d/b/a/ Bitcoin Depot, INC.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Broward (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) The Law Office of Jibrael S. Hindi, PLLC, 610 SE 6th St., Suite 1744 Fort Lauderdale FL, 33301. (954)907-1136 Attorneys (If Known)

(d) Check County Where Action Arose: MIAMI-DADE MONROE BROWARD PALM BEACH MARTIN ST. LUCIE INDIAN RIVER OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Grid for Basis of Jurisdiction and Citizenship of Principal Parties with checkboxes for U.S. Government Plaintiff/Defendant, Federal Question, Diversity, Citizen of This/Another State, Foreign Country, PTF/DEF, and PTF/DEF.

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large grid for Nature of Suit with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Re-filed (See VI below) 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from another district (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation Transfer 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File 9 Remanded from Appellate Court

VI. RELATED/ RE-FILED CASE(S) (See instructions): a) Re-filed Case YES NO b) Related Cases YES NO JUDGE: DOCKET NUMBER:

VII. CAUSE OF ACTION Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and Write a Brief Statement of Cause (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227 et seq. ("TCPA") LENGTH OF TRIAL via 2-3 days estimated (for both sides to try entire case)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: YES NO

ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE & CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE DATE April 9, 2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Refiled (3) Attach copy of Order for Dismissal of Previous case. Also complete VI.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (8) Check this box if remanded from Appellate Court.

VI. Related/Refiled Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases or re-filed cases. Insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judges name for such cases.

VII. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.**

Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VIII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Florida

KIP BARNETT,
individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated

Plaintiff(s)

v.

PREMTECH, LLC, a Georgia
Limited Liability Company et al.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 0:18cv60767

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) PREMTECH, LLC
455 E Paces Ferry Rd NE
Suite 325
Atlanta, GA 30305

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: The Law Offices of Jibrael S. Hindi, PLLC. 110 SE 6th St., Suite 1744, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301. Phone: (844)542-7235 Email: jibrael@jibraellaw.com Fax: (855)529-9540

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 0:18cv60767

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

Save As...

Reset

Civil Action No. 0:18cv60767

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Date: _____

Server's signature

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Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

Save As...

Reset

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Bitcoin Depot Pegged with TCPA Class Action Over Alleged Robo-Texts](#)
